



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SCOTLAND.

*Report of the plague in Glasgow.*

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, November 13, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following brief report of the cases of plague that have recently occurred in Glasgow:

The first case became ill on October 19, the second on the 21st, and the third on the 23d, and on the latter date all were removed to the fever hospital. They were suspected from the first to be suffering from plague, but no official announcement was made until the diagnosis had been confirmed, bacteriologically, about November 1. Two other cases were later discovered, and 1 of the patients died on the 26th. The last case was removed to hospital November 1.

All the above cases, 5 in number, occurred among the employees of the Central Hotel, connected with the Caledonian Railway station and one of the principal hotels of the city. Most of the servants attacked, moreover, worked in the basement and it is asserted that there had been a recent invasion of the hotel by rats, owing to demolition of some old buildings in the neighborhood, and it is unofficially stated that the rats in the hotel have been found to be infected. It would thus seem that the rats were a probable source of the infection. After the cases had been removed from the hotel it was closed to the public and all the servants kept in the building under observation, and the building thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Fortunately, there have been no further cases reported since November 1, so the usual period of incubation has passed.

There is no connection traceable between the present cases in Glasgow and those of last year, the two foci of infection being in widely separated parts of the city and on opposite sides of the river. Neither has there been any connection traced between the Liverpool and Glasgow cases.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

*Establishment of an institute for medical research at Kuala Lumpur.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS SETTLEMENT, October 7, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to send you under separate cover, letter and package of announcements, from Kuala Lumpur, all fully explanatory as to establishment of an institute for medical research.

Respectfully,

C. F. WILLIAMS,

*United States Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Circular letter No. 3333.]

1. The Government of the Federated Malay States wishes to call attention to a research institute that it has recently established. The institute is situated in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, and is open to all workers irrespective of nationality.

2. The medical department is fully equipped for special and general pathological work, for the scientific study of clinical medicine, experimental physiology, and bacteriology. A modern mortuary with a refrigerator chamber is a feature.